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CONDUCTED BY JAMES HALL, GENERAL AGENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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“Nothing is more clearly written in the Book of Destiny, than the Emancipation of the Blacks; and it is equally certain that the two races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same government, so insurmountable are the barriers which nature, habit and opinion have established between them.”

JEFFERSON.

LATEST ADVICES FROM CAPE PALMAS.

WE copy the following from the American of the 9th inst., which contains all news of general interest, gleaned from the Liberia papers.

LATE FROM WESTERN AFRICA.—We are indebted to Capt. W. McLennan, of the brig *Chipola*, at this port from Monrovia, Liberia, for a file of the “*Liberia Herald*” up to the 24th of January, from which we gather a few items.

The Colonial Legislature commenced its session on the 6th of January, and closed on the 18th of that month. The Governor’s Annual Message is published in the *Herald*, and is a very well-written document. Some time last year certain property, owned by the captain of a British brig, was landed in Grand Bassa County, contrary to the maritime regulations of the Colony, and it was seized by the authorities. This gave rise to a correspondence between the Colonial authorities and British Naval Officers on the coast, involving questions of considerable importance, relative to the right of jurisdiction over certain territory in the County of Grand Bassa, commonly known as Grand Bassa Point.

Gov. Roberts argues the matter with great ability and at much length. He expresses the opinion that the position assumed by the British officers denying the right of the Colonial Government to exercise political power, and to maintain jurisdiction over the territory in question, will not be sanctioned by the British Government. “In the meantime,” he remarks, “I would advise that a statement, setting forth the facts in relation to the misunderstandings that have arisen between the Colonial authorities and British subjects, trading at Bassa Cove, be furnished the British Government by the people of Liberia. That we have been misrepresented in this whole affair, by British traders, there can be no question.”

The Governor says in his Message that the affairs of the Commonwealth are, in all important respects, in a prosperous condition.

The Ladies’ Benevolent Society at Monrovia celebrated its ninth anniversary on the 13th of November.

A factory for the purchase of slaves had been established in the vicinity of Monrovia, but it was broken up by the authorities.

A number of military promotions have been made by the Governor, and John N. Lewis is now General of Brigade.

The emigrants that left Baltimore in the brig *Chipola* for the old colony and Cape Palmas, arrived at Monrovia in safety. Those for Liberia proper, sent by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, were to be settled at Bexley.

The Rev. Mr. Appleby and the Rev. Mr. Perkins, and their wives, arrived at Monrovia on the 11th of January, in the barque California, on their way to Cape Palmas, where they will join the Episcopal Mission.

Dr. S. F. McGill, Colonial Physician of Maryland in Liberia, was married in Monrovia, on the 18th of December, to Miss Elizabeth Devany of that place.

The natives of the Gaboon River have sent a petition to the Queen of Great Britain imploring the protection of her Government against the injustice and avarice of the French. The causes which led to this petition are stated in the subjoined paragraph, copied from the Herald:

For a long time a large number of French and English vessels has visited this river for the purchase of ivory, gum, wax, and barwood, of which articles a large quantity is collected there. Recently American vessels have found the way there, and have gone largely into the business. The vessels of all nations have been admitted on equal footing—no preferences given or partialities shown to any except when prompted by superiority or cheapness of goods. In consequence of the increasing number of vessels visiting the place a strong competition has sprung up. This the French did not relish, and to prevent it attempted to purchase the river, which would of course give them the right to exclude competition. Every offer to purchase was met by the natives with a firm but respectful refusal to sell. The French however, determined not to be outdone, have, it appears, affected by finesse what fair and open efforts failed to accomplish, and the natives' land, the gift of heaven to their ancestors, has been wrested from them, and they subjected to a foreign rule.

The U. S. brig Truxton, Commander Bruce, sailed from Monrovia on the 23d of December for the leeward, in company with the U. S. ship Yorktown, Commander Bell.

FROM CAPE PALMAS.

Gov. Russwurm, writes under date of 16th.

My Dear Sir,—The sailing of the Chipola this day only affords me an opportunity of taking a bird's-eye view of the important matters contained in your despatches of Nov. 12, 1844. As your agent, I am bound to follow your instructions, and that I do follow them, if not through fire, at least through water, all your colonists can testify if necessary. I write also to Dr. Hall by this vessel, and some matters contained in his letter, need not be repeated here, as both are official.

A meeting of the Council will be called on the 20th inst. when the resolutions of the Board, and "the supplement to the ordinance" will be laid before them, and published immediately after as the laws of the colony.

To your enquiries about Fish Town, I reply that I have been able only to purchase some timber for the agency house from the want of means; and, of course, could hold out no inducements to colonists to remove thither. Dr. Savage has lately located himself there, and repaired the old mission house erected by Dr. Wilson. He may have put up another building. A copy of the survey taken by Lieut. Craven of the U. S. brig Porpoise, has been sent me by Commodore Perry, who has really proved himself friendly to our colony by forwarding various kinds of seeds from Cape de Verde and Madeira. He has also been liberal enough to recommend to the Secretary of the Navy that the Government patronage should be equally divided between the two colonies.

Since the Berreby affair, the visits from the squadron have been seldom, and then perhaps they would remain only a few hours. The U. S. brig Truxton was here in October—she arrived towards sunset and left the next

morning. The captain never visited the shore, but sent an officer to enquire for letters and if all was peaceable with the natives. The U. S. ship Yorktown, Capt. Bell, was here on 3d, and remained a week, affording mutual satisfaction to both parties.

Our harbour and bay need surveying, as many masters are afraid to anchor from the foolish stories circulated of the difficulties of our anchorage. I hope, therefore, the Board will procure an order from the Secretary of the Navy to have it performed forthwith.

The French are not doing much of any thing at Garraway, though they visit it and us five or six times during the year. I do not think they care much about it, though they have fixed upon it as a depot for coals for their men-of-war steamers. Some of their men-of-war remain here four days—they call merely to see the country, with which they seem much delighted. Bishop Barron has sailed from Senegal for Europe with the only two priests alive. What will be his final disposition of their mission property here, I do not know. Dr. Savage, I have learned from the colonists, was desirous of purchasing it—also Rev. J. Seys for his mission.

From Dr. Hall's letter you will learn that I have been by land to Denah, a road to which could now be opened with ease. It would probably require five thousand dollars to make a good road with bridges over the many streams to be crossed. The land generally is level till you get near Denah. We want something done to our Barrakah road, as it has proved our most profitable trade path, since the renewal of our intercourse.

To carry out the new laws, it is important that the collector have a light gig sent out by the first convenient opportunity—it should be light and handy, pull four oars

Enclosed I send you the collector's account current from 1843 to Jan. 1, 1845, of moneys collected on account of light house, and anchorage—the also the probable amount of sales in the colony.

We stand in much need of more copies of the Code.

TO DR. J. HALL, GENERAL AGENT, &C.

My Dear Sir,—As the Chipola sails this day, I have only time to acknowledge the receipt of the emigrants and cargo.

You will be glad to learn that I have been to *Denah*, through Barrakah and Jekai's territory. The kings of Barrakah and Denah accompanied me, and treated me with every respect.—Your old friend Neh is dead. The object I had in view, was to open the camwood trade, which I fortunately accomplished: and every day since, you may see the *real* camwood coming in for sale. I have not time to give details by this vessel—but the jaunt was a very fatiguing one, and the *finale* a very severe attack of dysentery after arrival home.

I am sorry you have sent no English goods. After trade goods are once landed at Monrovia, it is no use for me to send after them. Our palm oil still continues to come in, in unusual quantities for the season of the year, though the natives are cutting their farms. The truth is, that the assortment of goods on hand in the stores of our traders is better and greater than they have ever had before. I am willing to be called a false prophet, if the next year (1845) does not push us ahead faster than we have yet advanced.

Your instructions about young Gross shall be strictly followed, and I have no doubt, he will prove a good teacher, and a valuable citizen to his new country. I shall probably draw on the Ladies Society for only seventy-five dollars to pay off the arrears of last quarter. Hereafter, I hope things may be so arranged as to meet my drafts for the teacher.

You will be pleased to learn that we are on the most amicable terms with all our neighbours. Now and then, we have a thief palaver, which is paid

off-hand, or the jail brings up the culprit. When the Half Cavally people heard of my going into the bush, they were opposed, and used their influence with Freeman to throw obstacles in the way, but he would not listen to them. For this insult to your agent, I intend to hold them accountable, and make them pay.

I shall endeavour to write to you more fully by the next opportunity.

Commonwealth of Maryland in Liberia in account with W. A. PROUT, Collector.

Dr.

1844.				
Sept. 21.	To sundry payments to mason, carpenter and labourers from 11th Nov. 1843, to date,		\$	146 06
" "	To amount paid H. Oliver, in full for services for 5 months,			30 00
Oct. 4.	" charges,			19 92
" 17.	" amount paid Gov. Russwurm's order,			100 00
Dec. 20.	" " H. Oliver in full for 3 months services,			18 00
" 31.	" 8½ per cent. for collection, on \$69 67,			5 57
			\$	319 55
" "	" balance in favor Commonwealth Maryland in Liberia,			64 55
			\$	384 10

Cr.

1843.				
Oct. 4.	By amount balance in hand as per account rendered,		\$	128 83
Nov.	" anchorage duty from Barque Congo,			6 00
" "	" " " Capt. Bellet,			6 00
Dec. 4.	" " " Barque R. Dhu,			6 00
" "	" " " Bq. St. Christopher,			6 00
1844.				
Jan.	" " " Schooner Herald,			6 00
Mar. 13.	" " " Bg. W. Garrison,			6 00
" "	" " " Barque Palestine,			6 00
" "	" " " Schr. Curecure,			6 00
" 20.	" " " Schr. Edward Burley,			6 00
" 21.	" " " Bq. Atalanta,			6 00
Apr. 27.	" light tax from Brig Ceylon,			3 00
May 7.	" anchorage and light tax Brig St. Christopher,			9 00
" 9.	" " " Bq. Pilot,			9 00
" "	" paid by Dr. McGill for Bg. Englishman,			6 00
July 17.	" anchorage and light tax Bq. Reaper,			9 00
" "	" " " Schr. Robert,			9 00
" 27.	" light tax from Schr. Curecure,			3 00
Aug. 24.	" anchorage and light tax from Bq. Smithfield,			9 00
" 25.	" " " Bq. F. Lord,			9 00
Sept. 19.	" light tax from Barque Active,			3 00
Oct. 28.	" anchorage and light tax from Bk. Adario,			9 00
" "	" " " Bq. Lemuel,			9 00
" "	" " " Bq. Splendid,			9 00
" "	" " " Bq. Hclena,			9 00
Nov. 30.	" light tax from Barque Palestine,			3 00
Dec. 4.	" " Brig Henrietta,			3 00
" 13.	" anchorage and light tax from Bq. R. Dhu,			9 00
" 25.	" light tax from Bq. Lemuel,			3 00
" "	" collected of transient vessel,			2 00
" "	" anchorage and light tax from Bq. Madona,			9 00
	LICENSES:			
July 23.	Amount paid by Dr. McGill,			21 00
" 25.	" " J. B. Bowen,			21 00
Aug.	" " B. Minor, for past year,			5 50
" "	" " G. Hardy			5 10
Sept.	" " N. Jackson			4 00
Nov.	" " J. D. Moore			4 67
				61 27
			\$	384 10

Estimated amount of trade, from Oct. 1843, to Nov. 1844, \$16,282 25.

Our old friend, Major Wood, writes as follows :

HARPER, January 16, 1845.

DR. HALL,

Dear Sir—I am happy to inform you of our safe arrival at thirty-one days passage to Monrovia. The emigrants are all well and are much pleased with their new country. Wm. Gross and his family, especially, are agreeably disappointed; the country is far better than they expected. They say I did not speak as highly of the country as I ought to have done. Better for them to say that, than that I told them lies, setting forth the colony in too favourable a light. I thank you for your kindness and benevolence to me while in America. I wish also that you would permit me to return thanks to many who were kind to me in America, through the columns of the Colonization Journal.

Very truly, yours,

ANTHONY WOOD.

We comply with the Major's request, and here follows his address, *verbatim et literatim*.

TO MY FRIENDS IN AMERICA.

I have nothing more to say relating to our colony, than I made you aware of during my sojourn in the United States. I feel myself not only in duty bound, but, as it were, compelled to review my reception and treatment on visiting my old adopted home, "Baltimore." Circumstances will admit at the present, only to mention a few of the most prominent cases of kindness I received from citizens and other persons, residents of Baltimore, during my visit in that city.

I commence with the Maryland Colonization Society, for their unremitted attention to my personal comfort, and for their unexpected liberality extended to me on my departure home to my beloved family. Also Rev. Dr. Breckenridge, Bishop of 2d Presbyterian Church, and his interesting congregation, for bestowing on me nearly 300 volumes of useful books, such as bibles, sermons, lectures, histories, geographies, English grammars, an assortment of school books, church music, &c., a large portion of the above books being new. Also to Mr. Moses Sheppard for lending me \$105 on my own responsibility, to purchase materials to make a fishing seine. To Mr. Henry McEldery, coal merchant, for bestowing one hoghead best bituminous smith's coal, gratis, 16 or 20 bushels. To Mr. Robert Starr, tobacco and snuff manufacturer, Calvert street, for 300lbs. bar iron; also Mr. Christian A. Medinger, Old Town, for a present of goods and money. To Mr. Gould, clock and watch maker, Market street, for a lot of fancy articles. To Mr. Jared Johnson, blacksmith, for giving me employment. To Mr. Favier, gunsmith, Pratt street, for important instructions given me gratis.

Gentlemen, I feel safe in stating I have pledged myself, as far as in me lieth, to reciprocate to those with whom I live, the favourable considerations you have so bountifully bestowed on me.

I cannot forget my old friend Garrison Draper; I had been from him 17 years in Africa; on visiting Baltimore, I found him all the *same* in principle and sentiment as he was when we emigrated together in the year 1819 to Port au Prince, in search of such liberty as I enjoy, and am striving to perpetuate in Africa. Also to Mrs. Clem Jones and her interesting sons and daughters, for the kindness they extended to me. To Mr. Aaron Maringold for a lot of second handed files, 300. Please tell the Govans Town Society I have not yet time to form a corresponding society to theirs, I have mentioned it to many of our citizens, they all think well of the move, and shall be in a condition to correspond with them on the subject in a short time.

In the last few weeks of my stay in Baltimore, a number of persons (col-

oured ministers) manifested to me willingness to do missionary labour in Africa, provided their support would be guaranteed. To all such, I do with affection respectfully refer to a few out of the many divine directions that might be referred to in holy writ, setting forth what those did that were supernaturally called by the Holy Spirit to proclaim the gospel to the heathen, or unregenerate persons. I refer, first, to 5th chap. Gospel by St. Luke, 27th verse, "and after those things, he went forth, and saw a publican sitting at the receipt of custom: and he said unto him, follow me," verse 28, "and he *left all* and followed him." Also 16 chap. Acts, 9th verse, "and a vision appeared to Paul in the night: there stood a man in Macedonia, and prayed him, saying, come over into Macedonia and help us:" verse 10, "and after he had seen the vision, immediately we endeavoured to go to Macedonia, assuredly gathering that the Lord had called us to preach the gospel unto them." Also Galatians, 1st chap. 15th verse, "but when it pleased God, who separated me from my mother's womb, and called me by his grace," verse 16, "to reveal his Son in me, that I might preach him among the heathen; I conferred not with flesh and blood." If the above quotations, with many other similar ones, with their connections be strictly noticed, whether or not a question may not be asked, Is so much stress respecting pecuniary support, out of place, as a preparation to successfully proclaim the gospel, or is it in accordance with the Apostolical usages?

ANTHONY WOOD, *Cape Palmas.*

We insert the following letter from old Charles Scotland, (an honest man lives not on earth,) just to show what *he* thinks of living in Africa, by the anxiety manifested to get his children with him. If it is not a good country, why does he not come back to them, or even express a desire to, instead of using every means to induce them to go to him? *Good men* are not apt to counsel their children to what they know to be evil.

HARPER, CAPE PALMAS, *January 17, 1845.*

DR. JAS. HALL,

Dear Sir,—As a favourable opportunity has presented itself to me, I thought it proper to throw together a few lines to you, to inform you that I am enjoying tolerable good health, and I hope that these few lines may find you and family as they leave me.

Dear Doctor, as I have written several times for my children, and have not got any answer from them as yet, I thought it best to write to you about them; I wrote by Mr. Woods, and expected that they would have come out with him, but they did not come. The letter which I sent by Mr. Woods to the Rev. Jno. Davis, I am informed that you forwarded to Mr. Davis. As I am not able to come in myself, I write to you to beg you to try and get them, if it is possible, and send them out in the next emigration, and if you do not succeed in this, you will please write to me by the emigration, and I will try to come in myself, or send my son Alexander in. I would have come in with this vessel, but I thought it proper to inform you about it, and get some instruction from you, if you cannot get them; this is my object in writing to you. I do hope that you will get them for me, or write for me to come in for them, as I am informed by the Governor that all of the colonists that come to America are sent for. I do not want to come in without I am sent for; I am still trying to do all the good I can. I am encouraged every day with our colony, every thing is in a flourishing way at present. I am now living on my farm, and am trying what I can do at farming. I think that if more of the colonists would turn their attention to farming, that we would prosper more than we do.

I have nothing more to say, only hoping that if it is possibly in your power to do me any good towards getting my children out, you will succeed in so doing, and if you cannot get them, you will please write for me by the next emigration, and if I do not come in, I will send in my son Alexander. I remain, hoping you will succeed. You will please excuse all mistakes.

I am your obedient servant,

DR. JAS. HALL.

CHARLES L. SCOTLAND.

Here follows another letter, which came to the office *open*, from an old gentleman—yes, *gentleman*, to his daughter. We give it word for word. He does not appear to suffer *much* in Africa; guess he would not agree to be a slave for life, if he could come back.

CAPE PALMAS, January 14, 1845.

MY DEAR DAUGHTER ANN,

As a favourable opportunity is presented I embrace it to write you, by which you may know that I am as well as may be expected for a person of my age. I received your letter of October 14, 1844, and it was a great pleasure to me to learn you were well, and that so many of my old friends were well. I should be glad to see you all, but I do not expect to have that pleasure in this life. I am very happy here in Africa, and glad I come here. I live at the M. E. Mission house, about ten rods from Jacob Gross, my son-in-law. *I live alone, remain single, serve the Lord and expect to get to heaven*, when I die. I would be glad if all my friends were here, out of that land of slavery and oppression; for here we are as free as any people in the world. Give my love to all my friends, and all who you think would like to hear from me—tell the people I feel heaven-born and heaven-bound, and I pray that God will give us all grace to serve him, and in the end give us glory.

My daughter Ann, I want you to send me a good pair of woollen stockings, a quilt of your own make, not the one I gave you, but one you made yourself: I want to *remember you*, and for the rainy season, at which time it is quite cool here, and we need thick clothing: this may be the last time I may ever have an opportunity to write to you, if so, I bid you adieu until we meet in eternity, and may we meet in heaven and praise God forever, amen.

Yours, truly,

BENJAMIN BOSTIC.

DEMPSEY R. FLETCHER.

Since the policy of inducing one or more of the colonists to return to this country each year has been adopted by the Board, we have taken occasion, on their arrival, to introduce them to our readers, and give a brief sketch of their lives and characters, in order that those interested may be the better able to judge of the influence of the colony of Cape Palmas upon the character of the emigrant. We have, however, on all occasions, pretty much the same story to tell, slightly diversified by events and circumstances. The long and short of it is, they were once *nothing*, and now are *something*; once *debased* and *ignorant*, now *intelligent* and *aspiring*, once *stock* and *chattels*—now FREEMEN.

The case of Fletcher forms no exception to this general rule. He went to Liberia, we believe, at about seven years of age, from some part of N. Carolina, perhaps, as another colonist once told me, from "ten miles beyond the court-house," (and probably, less distance from the whipping-post.) He

first came to Cape Palmas eleven years since as an apprentice boy to old Ben Johnson, not old English Ben, but one not less *rare* in his peculiar province of killing leopards, bush-cats, and monkeys with his famous "kill-deer." Fletcher could then write a tolerable hand, and spell *strong*, according to *sound*, having, as is not uncommon in Liberia, an utter abhorrence of super-numerary italics. On becoming acquainted with this *gift of writing* in the boy, we employed him as clerk in the public store, where he remained some five or six years, having in charge the whole merchandise of the Society.

Some four or five years since, he engaged himself as an assistant to Dr. McGill in preparing medicine, administering it to patients, &c. He soon concluded to commence a regular course of study in the profession, and now comes to America to attend lectures in some medical institution at the North, probably that of Dartmouth College, where Dr. McGill took his degree, with a view to graduation, and we doubt not but he will succeed.

Let those who question the beneficial influences of African Colonization, call and judge for themselves, whether he is a more intelligent, more happy, and more useful being in society, than a plantation hand in the Carolinas, of some twenty-five years of age, which he would now have been were it not for *Colonization*. Whether he is himself satisfied with his home and condition in Africa, a few months will determine; either by his voluntary return to Cape Palmas, or by his declining to do so. He goes to the north, the hot-bed of abolitionism, among the anti-colonizationists, free and untrammelled, with many roads open to Canada, and the north star to guide him. They have an open field for the exercise of all their influences. Let us await the result. We would invite our coloured friends to call and see Mr. Fletcher at Mr. Anderson's, corner of Front and Plowman-sts.

We copy the following interesting correspondence from the Dec. No. of the Liberia Herald. It is a valuable relic of Liberian History.

Extract from the Journal of Commodore M. C. Perry, when 1st. Lieutenant of the U. S. Ship Cyane in 1820.

MESSURADO ROADS, Friday, April 14th. 1820.

"I had been requested by Mr. Bacon to observe the different Head Lands as we passed to leeward and to enquire whether the natives would be willing to dispose of a tract of land for the accommodation of the American settlers. Learning that Mr. Mill, an intelligent mulatto who had received his education at Liverpool, resided at this place and presuming that I could obtain from him the desired information, I addressed him the following letter."

U. S. SHIP "CYANE." MESSURADO ROADS, April 14th, 1820.

SIR: A benevolent society in America have appointed a gentleman, the Rev. Mr. Bacon, to come to this country and purchase a tract of land for the purpose of building a town, and forming an American settlement. The desire of the society is to have a comfortable asylum for all those free people of color who may wish to emigrate to this country, to instruct the natives in the arts of civilization, and to carry on an honorable trade.

Mr. Bacon is now at Sherbro with about 60 free people of color, but it is feared that Sherbro is not sufficiently healthy for a settlement, and as we were coming to leeward he requested me to make the enquiry whether the peo-

ple of this country would have any objection to sell a portion of land for the erection of a town, to be established on the same principles as the settlement of Sierra Leone.

I regret to hear you are indisposed, but hope you will be well enough to communicate your opinion on the present interesting enquiry.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY.

MR. J. S. MILL, *Cape Messurado.*

Mr. Mill replied to my letter as follows :

Jamies Island, Coast of Africa, April 14th, 1820. S. A.

SIR: Not being natives of this part of the country, we are not capable of returning you an explicit answer by the boat, but are favorably impressed with the general tenor of your object, and have sent runners into the country to convene the kings and chiefs of the country who will meet this evening and consult, on the nature of your propositions which we think can be effected to the mutual benefit of both countries.

Witness our hands, (Signed)

J. S. MILL,
CHARLES HENRY, X.
WILLIAM RODGERS, X.

LIEUT. M. C. PERRY.

N. B. An answer will be returned to-morrow if you will please remain till that time.

Here follows my reply.

U. S. Ship Cyane, Messurado Roads, April 14th, 1820. S. A.

Gentlemen: I have received your very friendly letter, in reply to mine of this morning and regret extremely that Mr. Mill's indisposition is so serious. I shall take much pleasure in communicating the contents of your letter to Mr. Bacon who contemplates visiting your country after the rains. As I am not authorized to treat for land, but, as a friend of Mr. Bacon, merely requested to collect information, I deem it more proper for my friends to receive the final answer of your chiefs, which from the tenor of your letter, I have every reason to believe will be favorable to his wishes and I assure you I feel very much gratified at the friendly reception you have given to my communication.

I am gentlemen, respectfully, your obedient servant,

Messrs.

M. C. PERRY.

J. J. MILL,
CHARLES CRERY,
WM. RODGERS.

CAPE MESSURADO.

This appears to me to be the most eligible situation for a settlement I have yet seen. The natives are pacific in their dispositions, engage but little in the slave trade, and from the tenor of the foregoing letter express a willingness to admit our countrymen among them. The land is extremely rich and is capable of producing rice, coffee, sugar cane, indigo, cotton, and the common fruits and vegetables of tropical climates.

Cape Messurado, extends about 3 miles into the ocean forming on its northern side a fine Bay where vessels may anchor near the shore in 10 fathoms water. On the western side of the Cape the town should be located

and on its summit which is not less than 1000 feet* above the level of the sea, a Fort might be erected which would effectually protect the town, harbour and interior country.

This Cape, were the trees to be cut down and the land cultivated, would undoubtedly prove the most healthy spot on the coast, its projection into the sea affords it the advantage of the sea breeze, the strongest preventive of sickness.

It is to be hoped that the advantages of this place will induce Mr. Bacon to remove his colony hither, his present location possesses but few advantages. It is low and unhealthy, inaccessible for ships of burthen, and far inferior in point of fertility of soil.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy from the journal.

WM. P. RODGERS, *Commodore's Sec'ry.*

(From the Christian Advocate and Journal.)

The following letter answers so fairly and conclusively the common objections to the scheme for establishing colonies of people of color on the western coast of Africa, that it gives us great pleasure to transfer it to our columns, and we earnestly commend it to all who have been induced to withhold their support from the Colonization Society by any misapprehension of the objects or prospects of that most benevolent association.

(From the Commercial Advertiser.)

COLONIZATION PRACTICABLE.

Captain George Barker,

Sir: You informed me that in prosecuting your agency for the Colonization Society, you meet with persons who acknowledge our object to be good, but pronounce it impracticable. They say we are "trying to bail out the ocean with a spoon." "The whole commercial marine of the United States," they assert, "is not sufficient to transport to Africa even the annual increase of the colored population." You ask, how shall such objectors be answered

The true answer is, that such objectors wholly misunderstand our object. We have never expressed or entertained the hopes of removing the whole colored population, or even the annual increase. We have undertaken to create in Africa a desirable home for colored people from the United States; to found a republic there, to which many tens of thousands shall ultimately emigrate at their own expense, just as many thousands of laborers find their way, annually, from Europe to this country.

Some colonizationists have expected that the legislatures of the southern states will encourage and assist such emigrants to Africa; and two of them, Maryland and Tennessee, are actually doing it. We know it will be a long time before our African republic can be large enough to receive ten, twenty, or fifty thousand in a year; but meanwhile, we shall place a very great number of colored people in a better condition than can be found for them here; we shall be diffusing Christianity and civilization in Africa; and so far as our influence extends, we shall put an end to slavery and the slave trade in Africa, and thus dry up the sources of the slave trade across the Atlantic. And it should be considered, that since the fall of Egypt and Carthage, which were originally Asiatic colonies, no impression has ever

*NOTE, 1844. The estimated height of the Cape is inaccurate being much too great, the mistake must have arisen either in copying the original notes, or by a hasty estimate made from the ship.

been made upon the pagan barbarism of Africa, except by colonizing, either with people of European descent, as in the case of the Romans in the north, and the Dutch and English at the south, or with persons of African descent, returning from civilized countries to the land of their ancestors. Ancient African Christianity was confined to the comparatively civilized countries on the Nile, and the Roman dominions north of the Great Desert. Modern Christian missions, which have been at work for nearly four centuries, have never been successful, except where sustained and defended by colonies. Nor has either the internal or foreign slave trade of any part of Africa ever been stopped, without the assistance of colonies.

These things would be none the less true and important if "the whole commercial marine of the United States" were, as is asserted, "insufficient to take away the annual increase of our colored population." Our enterprise would still be worth prosecuting, for the good we are doing to Africa, and for the good of those whom we transfer from slavery here to freedom and happiness there.

Such is the proper answer to this objection; and I feel some reluctance to notice it in any other way, lest I should seem to admit that if it were true it would be an argument against us. Still there may be an advantage in showing how well some of our confident opponents understand arithmetic. I will therefore examine the truth of their assertion, taking my numbers from the columns of that very accurate work, the American Almanac:—

Slaves in the United States in 1840	.	.	.	2,487,355
Do.	do.	1830	.	2,010,436

Increase in ten years	.	.	.	.	476,919
This divided by 10, gives an annual increase of a fraction less than	.	.	.	.	47,692

Free colored persons in the United States in 1840	.	.	386,235
Do.	do.	do.	1830
	.	.	319,599

Increase in ten years	66,636
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Annual increase, a fraction less than	6,664
Add the annual increase of slaves	47,692

Annual increase of colored persons	54,356
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By the laws of the U. States a vessel is allowed to carry three passengers for every five tons of her measurement.—But we must consider that a vessel may make three trips to Africa in a year. This appears to be a perfectly safe estimate, as I find that the *Marisposa*, with emigrants, was 45 days from Norfolk to Monrovia; the *Lime Rock* 55 days from New-Orleans, which, the Captain says, "is a fair average," the *Virginia* 50 days from Norfolk; the *Globe* 48 days from Baltimore, and the *Latrobe*, on her return to Baltimore, 30 days from Monrovia to the capes. A vessel, then, making three trips annually, and carrying at each trip the number allowed by law, would carry nine persons annually for every five tons of her measurement. Then by the "Rule of Three,"

$$\text{As } 9 : 5 :: 54,356 : 30. \quad 197$$

The transportation of the whole annual increase, then, would require shipping to the amount of 30,197 tons.

The tonnage of "the whole commercial marine of the United States," in 1843, was 2,158,602 tons
 One seventieth part of it would be 30,837 tons
 or 640 tons more than enough to transport the whole annual increase. We are told that the whole would not be enough; but one seventieth part proves

to be more than enough; and that, without taking into consideration the fact that ships might occasionally make four trips in a year.

But let us see what our "whole commercial marine is sufficient to do;" though we have no expectation of doing it. Take another statement in the "Rule of Three."

As 5 : 3 :: 2,158. 602 : 1,293. 161.

It might carry at a single trip	1,295,161 persons.
At two trips	2,590,322
At two trips and a quarter	2,914,112
The whole colored population is	
Slaves	2,487,355
Free	386,235
	<hr/> 2,873,590
	<hr/> 40,522

Our whole commercial marine, then, is sufficient to transport, at two trips and a quarter, the whole colored population, bond and free, and 40,522 more. Instead of being insufficient to remove the annual increase, it is more than sufficient to remove the whole colored population, bond and free, in a single year. In three trips it might give passage to 3,885,483, which is more than their present number.

It is strange that sane men will make such enormous blunders, in a matter of simple arithmetic. They must certainly forget that a *part* of our "commercial marine" actually brings from Europe, every year, a number of emigrants far greater than the increase of our colored population, and scarce feels the transportation of them as an addition to its business.

They must forget, too, at what rate a few slave traders have actually, in defiance of the combined navies of the most powerful nations in Christendom, transported Africans westward across the Atlantic. Could the combined piety and philanthropy of our country, aided by their own enterprise, transport them at the same rate across the Atlantic eastward, the whole colored population of the United States would be in Africa in less than a quarter of a century. Should they be removed as fast as the slave trade depopulates Africa, counting those who perish in the wars it excites and on their way to slavery, the whole would be gone in less than seven years.

Let me repeat in conclusion, that we neither promise nor expect any such result. It is not at all probable that the whole colored population will ever be removed from this country. It is enough for our justification, if without injury to any, we can promote the well being of thousands whom we assist to emigrate, and of other thousands who will follow their example without our aid, while we firmly plant Christian civilization and republican freedom in a region which has effectually resisted all other forms of effort for its good.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH TRACY.

Colonization Office, Boston, Feb. 17, 1845.

In the above calculations Mr. Tracy is so far from underrating the amount or tonnage necessary to transport all the colored population of this country to Africa within a reasonable time, that he has not availed himself of the obvious fact, that every succeeding immigration must not only diminish the aggregate supply of the original stock; as the births at home must necessarily be in proportion to those who are left, and not to the number with which the process of immigration began. It must be remembered too, that it will be chiefly the breeding population that will first emigrate; and those in advanced life will not be inclined to new enterprises.

But it is chiefly to the benevolent design and purpose of the Colonization Society that we would call the attention of our readers. The opponents of

the scheme have always opposed it as an impracticable project, because they had assumed, without the least authority, that the society proposed to transport the whole colored population of the country to their colony on the western coast of Africa. Now the society could never have imagined that individual benevolence would contribute the money necessary to carry out such a plan, and therefore never contemplated any such thing. Yet their scheme is a noble and benevolent one, and has been demonstrated by experiment to be a perfectly practicable one. Many of us, however, did hope, that when this was done, public munificence would come to the aid of individual effort; nor do we yet despair.

It had been doubted whether the colored race were capable of any degree of civilization, and there are some semi-infidel philosophers who affect to doubt it yet. It was necessary to demonstrate by experiment the fallacy of this theory, and to show that the colored man was not only capable of civilization under the government of those who claim to be a superior race, but that he was capable of self-government under the freest form of a commonwealth; and the experiment has been made by the Colonization Society with a success which leaves no ground for doubt or cavil. We point to the shores of Africa for the example, and challenge the most rigid scrutiny of an infidel philosophy. Never was colonization and the establishment of free government attempted under more discouraging circumstances. The colonists were gathered from a community which it is no reproach to say were, at home, little elevated above the condition of paupers. The most of them, too, had been slaves, a condition of life under which it is not to be expected that men can learn the habits of forecast and providence, which are so essential to success in a competition for the means of subsistence. The slave is accustomed to have his physical wants supplied by his owner. He has no occasion to take thought for to-morrow, in regard to food, raiment, or shelter; freemen only do so from necessity. The colonists were also, for the most part, uneducated; very few of them could write or read, and scarcely any went to their new home, with any other preparation to enter upon the new state of society it presented, than was furnished by the hand of charity. Yet the forest has been felled, and the earth made to yield its fruits. Villages have been built, mechanics, tradesmen, and merchants, have sprung up and thriven among them, and a commonwealth has been established, in which liberty, regulated by law, is enjoyed by the whole population; and all this without a single civil functionary at present taken from any other race than their own.

But what is still more gratifying, the colonies of Liberia and Cape Palmas contain a religious population, greater in proportion to the whole number of inhabitants than any other country in the world. Christian doctrines and morals pervade the community and secure obedience to the laws, while they shed their benign influence throughout all the social and domestic relations of life. Verily the Colonization Society has accomplished a prodigy, which will be a notable event in the history of humanity. We pity the man who must endure the remorse of conscience which a recollection of any opposition to this glorious scheme of benevolence must inflict upon him. But let him hasten to make atonement by a zealous advocacy and liberal support of the Colonization Society in future; for the good it has done, great as it is, is only preparatory to what it is yet destined to accomplish.

Having demonstrated that there is a place, a country, in which the colored race can not only be free, but enjoy all the blessings of freedom, the Colonization Society has removed the most plausible objections to the voluntary emancipation of the race—objections which have had their influence on the most benevolent and pious masters. The advocates of voluntary emancipation have been constantly met by their opponents with the degrad-

ed condition of the free colored population among us; and though thousands of exceptions to the general rule could always be taken, yet as a general rule it could not be denied that, so far as physical comforts are concerned, the condition of the colored man was not essentially mended by freedom. Indeed, it was not to be expected. The previous state of slavery rendered it next to impossible to acquire the knowledge or the habits necessary to a competition with the white man for the means of subsistence. Generations would be required to remove these disabilities, while the relative legal and social positions of the two races remain. The Indians have melted away before the face of the white man more by contact with the arts of civilized life, which they refused to adopt, than by war, and the same causes must always produce the same effects. The civilized man must civilize his savage neighbor, or inevitably destroy them.

Under these circumstances does not humanity rejoice in the fact, that the colored race have been provided with a home, where they are no longer to occupy an inferior position in the scale of humanity; where their mental and physical faculties may be developed to their full capacity, and employed for their own benefit; where unrestrained and unawed by contact with a race, who, by reason of accidental and artificial circumstances, possess advantages which defy all competition, and who necessarily and instinctively repress all approaches to social equality with them, they may claim the common rights of humanity, and enjoy the common privileges of Christianity and civilization? He is an enemy to the African race, however he may congratulate himself on his sublimated philanthropy, whose heart does not enter into the practicable scheme of the Colonization Society for benefiting the afflicted people, whose unhappy condition, whether bond or free, in this country, constantly cries to him for help—immediate and practical deliverance—not for visionary theories, and abstract speculations, which only mock his misery.

But if all this fail of effect, if the civil and social benefits conferred on the colonist in Africa by the Colonization Society are disregarded in the visions which our opponents indulge, they cannot, if they be Christians, look without interest upon the missionary aspect of colonization. Let them look at what has been done, with comparatively small means, toward the conversion of the natives of Africa, bordering on the colonies of Liberia and Cape Palmas; let them hearken to the Macedonian cry from the villages far in the interior; let them learn that God has opened a door of access to half—yes, more than half—a continent, heretofore shut against Christian enterprise. In short, let him look upon the nations, and tongues, and people, which these colonies have rendered accessible to missionary effort, where the whole rising generation may at once be brought under Christian training and discipline, if the pecuniary means can be found. Let him accustom himself to reflect on all this, when he repeats in his closet the prayer, "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as in heaven," and then ask himself, Have I done the will of God in opposing, or in withholding my aid from, the Colonization Society?

SLAVE TRADING.

The last arrival from Liberia brings a letter from Gov. ROBERTS, under date of 24th January, addressed to the President of the American Colonization Society, says:

"You will no doubt be a little surprised to hear that the well known brig '*Atalanta*' left the coast a week or two ago for the 'Havana' with upwards of four hundred slaves on board, and in sight too of a British cruiser. It had been arranged, it seems, a month or two before between the parties, that

the 'Atalanta' should return to Cape Mount at a set time, land her officers and crew, deliver the vessel into other hands, receive a cargo of miserable human beings, and make the best of her way off the coast. This was done in a few hours. The 'Atalanta' being an old trader on the coast, and known by most of the naval officers on this station, was not suspected by the officers of the men of war in sight, consequently no notice was taken of her, nor did they discover the delusion until the vessel was far, far away, and beyond their reach.

"Thus you see how difficult it is to suppress the slave trade on this coast while slavers can obtain such facilities."

The Atalanta is a well known vessel belonging to New York, and without doubt a knowledge of all the facts connected with this affair will be elicited there.

(For the Commercial Advertiser.)

WHO READS THE ANNUAL REPORT OF A BENEVOLENT SOCIETY?

This question is often asked, as though the answer anticipated were—"no one." And yet this answer is not strictly true. For while it is a lamentable fact that very many of the reading community, who can patiently wade through two or three hundred pages of a novel, cannot endure "the insupportable fatigue of thought" necessary to peruse a serious pamphlet of thirty-two pages, still some do read carefully the annual reports of benevolent societies. The writer has just finished the perusal of the twenty-eighth annual report of the American Colonization Society, with an interest and a pleasure not easily described. He has seldom read thirty-two pages of any work furnishing more materials for profound thought, making stronger appeals to philanthropy, humanity and benevolence, and awakening loftier hopes for the advancement of a wronged and long neglected portion of the human race, than this report contains.

In this document there is irrefragable proof that the great enterprise of colonization is in the ascendant. Notwithstanding the maddening political excitement of the past year, and the vast sums of money contributed for electioneering purposes, the receipts of the American Colonization Society were greater than those of the year preceding. And although the popular mind has been wrought up well nigh to frenzy by political agitation, a number of distinguished *new* patrons have been secured, who have become friends of the cause from a careful and calm examination of its merits during the past year.

Various items in the report present unequivocal evidence of returning public confidence, and form the foundation of a rational hope for increased liberality and ampler support to this cause in the future. The best refutation of many of the popular misapprehensions respecting colonization is to be found in the indisputable facts contained in this report. Let those who think the policy of the colonists of Liberia toward the native Africans is like that of the original settlers of this country toward the Indians, read the following extract in this report from Gov. Robert's last message to the legislature.

"I have to report to you that during the past year I have concluded treaties of alliance, amity and trade, with several of the native tribes, both in the interior and on the sea coast. And notwithstanding but little immediate advantage may be expected to result to the citizens of this commonwealth from these treaties, still they will have the effect of bringing the native tribes into a closer connexion with the colony—cause them to identify our interests with their own, and will no doubt ultimately have the happy effect of drawing them from their present condition of paganism and idolatry to

the blessings of civilization and Christianity. Tribes far beyond us are now making application for citizenship and to be identified with us in laws and government."

Does this look like a "demoralizing and exterminating" policy on the part of the colonists toward the natives?

Another preposterous objection to Colonization is that it is unfriendly to Christian Missions! Now a striking feature in some of these treaties is that the natives are bound by them, as one specific condition, "to foster and protect American missions."

The writer was very much interested in that part of the report which gives the history of the various expeditions fitted out by the society last year. There is almost a romantic interest attaching to the condition of the emigrants sent to Liberia within the last twelve months. Gen. Lewis, of Monrovia, gives a description of the meeting of some sent out by the "Lime Rock" of New Orleans, with their friends and relatives previously there, which is truly touching. The diminished mortality among them in the process of acclimation is very gratifying to the friends of the enterprise and highly encouraging to the future emigrant.

But the object of the writer is not to give an analysis of this report nor even a partial glance at its contents. It embraces too rich a variety of topics, and comprises too much valuable information, to be appreciated by a notice of this kind or by any other method except a careful perusal. The correspondence on the concluding pages, presenting the present sentiments and opinions of some of the most distinguished men in different parts of the nation respecting the enterprise of colonization, is well worthy a careful reading even by those who have not been in the habit of perusing "annual reports." And, it may be added, that the last page of the cover contains "twenty reasons for the success of Liberia," that ought to be read and "inwardly digested" by all those who justify their indifference or opposition to colonization by the plea of its inefficiency.

Copies of the report may be had gratuitously at the office of the N. Y. S. Col. Society, Brick Church Chapel, corner of Nassau and Spruce streets.

ALEPH.

A PRAYERLESS NATION.—Whilst taking my Suscoo lesson to-day, I was surprised to find that, according to my interpreter, the Suscoos have no word to express the act of "praying," and none for "God." After many repetitions of the words "to pray," and inquiry respecting it, I found that he had all along misunderstood me; for while I had been speaking of "praying," he had understood me as meaning "playing." Having pointed out his mistake, and asked for the desired word "to pray," he frankly told me that they had no word corresponding with it, because the Suscoos never prayed, and know not what praying was. [A word similar to it they have learnt from the Mahomedans, but not of Suscoo origin.] This circumstance gave rise to a train of thoughts in my mind of the most affecting kind. A nation without prayer, without God, even without the names—what better illustration could there be of that scripture, "*without God and without hope in the world?*" The only religious notions which the Suscoos have, are those imbibed from the Mahomedans. Their opinion is, that the Mahomedan religion teaches black people the art of healing diseases, and of protecting from dangers, by means of writing charms taken from the Koran; and that the Bible teaches white people how to make money. This is the character which Europeans have carried into the interior of Africa, of their religion! Need we, then, wonder that nations cannot be made to believe, much less to understand, the disinterested motives of missionaries in going to them, when their religion, their money, and the color of their skin are thus identified.

Rev. J. U. Graf.

